

COMPARISON OF IN-HOSPITAL OUTCOME OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PATIENTS WITH VS WITHOUT DIABETES MELLITUS

I. Xhemollari¹, E. Zera¹, S. Xinxo²

¹Cardiology, Regional Hospital, Albania

²Epidemiology, Institute of Public Health, Albania

Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a worldwide epidemic and a major public health problem and the mortality of diabetic patients is twice higher than that of with non-diabetic patients. The in-hospital outcomes in diabetic patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) are less known in Albania. **Aim:** To compare in-hospital outcomes of AMI in diabetic vs non-diabetic patients in Durres, Albania. **Methods:** A prospective, observational study. Patients with AMI between September 2012 and September 2015 were involved in the current study. Traditional risk factors for CAD, serum creatinine levels, and coronary angiographic results were recorded. In-hospital mortality of patients with and without DM was compared. P value of **Results:** From 499 enrolled patients with AMI, 162 (32.5%) were with DM, and 337 (67.5%) were non-diabetic. Hypertension (73.5%vs70.6%) and cerebral vascular disease (6.5%vs 5.3%) were more prevalent in diabetic than in non-diabetic patients. Diabetic patients also demonstrated a higher mean serum creatinine level than non-diabetic individuals (creatinine 1.16 ± 0.99 vs 1 ± 0.62 mg/dl P 0.02). Left ventricular ejection fraction was lower in diabetic (0.42 ± 0.08 vs 0.52 ± 0.09 mg/dl p 0.001). Diabetic patients less frequently received coronary angiography (32.1%vs43% p 0.01). Older age, multi-vessel diseases, poor renal and cardiac function, and higher Killip class were associated with in-hospital mortality in patients with AMI. In-hospital mortality was higher in diabetic than non-diabetic patients (11.7% vs 9.5 %). DM was not found to be an independent risk factor for death after MI (OD=1.CI 95% 0.7-2.3, p 0.441). **Conclusion:** The present study suggests that in-hospital mortality rate in diabetic patients with AMI was higher than that in non-diabetic patients, which may be related to more co-morbidities , multi-vessel diseases, poor renal and cardiac function in diabetic patients,. Hence, early aggressive treatment in the course of diabetic patients with acute AMI is important. **Keywords:** Acute myocardial infarction; diabetes mellitus; patient; outcome.

Headquarters and Administration:

1 Rothschild Boulevard
PO Box 68
Tel Aviv 61000, Israel
Tel: +972-3-5666166
Fax: +972-3-5666177
Email: info@comtecmed.com

Comtec Spain:

Bailén, 95-97
prat. I. a - 08009
Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34-93-2081145
Fax: +34-93-4579291
Email: spain@comtecmed.com

Comtec China:

Suite 504, Universal Center Building
175 Xiang Yang Road South
Shanghai 200031, China
Tel: +86-21-54660460
Fax: +86-21-54660450
Email: china@comtecmed.com